

The Chauvin Chronicle

STEWART. C. 600

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER CIRCULATING THROUGHOUT
ARTLAND, CHAUVIN, EDGERTON, RIBSTONE, MERTON, SIFTON, AND MANITO LAKE

VOL. 12: NO. 583

CHAUVIN, ALBERTA

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19TH 1925

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RIBSTONE COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

The Councillors of the Municipal District of Ribstone No. 421, met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, August 8th, at two o'clock p.m.

Present: Clrs. Ferguson, Lang Tunney and Meurin.

Reeve Ferguson presided.

Minutes: Minutes of last meeting were read, Clr. Lang moved following alterations. That that same be adopted with the where the word Ledger appears regarding the writing off of the seed grain loans that the word ledger was to read to bad and doubtful accounts. Motion Carried.

Mr. Young interviewed the Council regarding relief for the month of August, and reported he was still poor in health, but was trying to do light work. Dr. Folkins attended and reported that Mr. Young had a weak heart and was not fit to do heavy work. Clr. Lang moved that the Council continue the allowance of \$25.00 per month as to such time thata Mr. Young should do better, or on a further motion regarding same from the Council. Motion carried.

Road Diverrsns: W. Cargill road diversion on the East side of 35-43-1 w4th., as plan submittted in July 18th meeting, Clr Tunney moved that the Council had inspected the plan, but that the road appropriation for 1925 would not permit the Council taking on any new road work this season. Motion Carried.

Mr. Hass, road diversion on South of 24-43-2 4 4th., Particulars brought up at the July 18th meeting Clr Lang moved that we offer Mr. Hass One hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) as full settlement, for land taken, damages to land, fencing interest and vaid. Motion Carried.

Gordon and Stanley Cunningham, for land taken for road. Clr. Meurin moved that the taxes on the four acres be applied on 1925 taxes, that they be given an allowance on the 1923, 1924 and 1925 taxes for the four acres taken. Motion Carried.

Re: Bridge across Ribstone Creek, between sections 31 and 36, township 44, ranges 1 and 2.

Mr. Naylor reported that the approaches to this bridge were washed away, and that the bridge was low at one side. Clr. Meurin moved that this be referred to Reeve Ferguson for attention. Motion carried.

Correspondence: Letter was read from Superintendent of Delinquent and Dependent Children stating that Mrs. Morrison was taken from the Mother's Allowance for August, and she would receive no relief for that month. Filed.

Letter re: Mrs. McCagherty and Mother's Relief. Filed

Letter from Municipal Department, re, T. H. Saul's shortage.

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MAIN FEATURES OF NATURAL RESOURCES PACT

The following are the main features of the natural resources agreement.

- All crown lands, mines, minerals and royalties formerly administered by the dominion to be administered by the province of Alberta, the province to get the revenue therefrom.
- In lieu of an accounting, continuation of the federal subsidy of \$562,500 per annum for another three years, this sum being considered sufficient to enable the province to meet the outlay necessary to carry out the terms of the agreement.
- Transfer to the province of its share of the school land fund.

- All fishery rights in provincial waters to be vested in the province, the crown to retain, however, its interest in the waters under the Northwest Irrigation Act of 1898.

- Indian reserves to be retained in the jurisdiction of the dominion government, the province to set aside from its crown land any additional lands required to enable the dominion government to carry out its treaty obligations.

- Soldier settlement lands upon which any advance has been made by the dominion government under the Soldier's Settlement Act to be retained by the dominion government.

- Cooking Lake forest reserve including mines, minerals and fishery rights, to be retained by the dominion government. Other reserves as per schedule A to be retained by the dominion government, including fishery rights, but not mines and minerals.

You don't know what you're missing if you haven't tried "C-It" the modern window cleaner. Cleans windows in a few seconds 30c per can at Saker's.

Henry King's production of F. Marion Crawford's "The White Sister" starring Lillian Gish, has been acclaimed the dramatic triumph of the year.

"The White Sister" is pictorially the most beautiful film ever made. The company spent seven months in Italy and Northern Africa filming sections of Rome, Naples, Sorrento and Trivoli as back grounds.

A new favorite has sprung up in the person of the dashing Ronald Colman who plays the soldier lover Vesuvius'

At Chauvin Mon. August 24th and Edgerton Tue. August 25th.

HAT GETS CONVENTION

Medicine Hat secured the 1926 convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association when the matter was debated at the convention in session in Kelowna, B.C.

Rubber rings for gallon jars at Saker's.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Northern Crown school will begin the fall term on Monday next August 24th, with Miss Dorothy Saul as teacher.

Mrs. Heffren has moved into the Rinde house on Third Avenue

Mrs. G. McNutt and Miss Wilson returned on Friday last from a trip to Banff.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McDonald of Winnipeg are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Harris.

Mr. W. Cubitt has been busy during the past week overhauling the equipment of the Security elevator, which is now open for the season.

The Chauvin public and high schools will re-open for the fall term on Monday August 31st—not the 24th as previously announced.

Now men, take advantage of Saker's special on work or dress pants, hats and caps for this week.

A special appeal is being made by the council of the Municipal District of Ribstone to the taxpayers, asking them to pay all arrears and current taxes before August 24th. This is being done with a view to economy—both to ratepayer and council.

Don't forget to go to the dance on Friday in the I. O. O. F. Hall, given by the Basketball Girls.

Half a year on Broadway at \$2.00 prices—Lillian Gish in "The White Sister."

At Chauvin Mon. August 24th and Edgerton Tue. August 25th.

Last call for canning peaches: Get 'em at Saker's.

For fresh B. C. Fruit see Parcels and Foxwell.

A CORRECTION

Whilst preparing the list of prize winners of the Chauvin Fair last week, the editor made one very simple mistake. This, however, escaping observation, involved a series of errors. Which gave credit to Jas. Simpson, the winning of prizes in the horse classes which were won by Jas. Semple.

Mr. Jas. Semple won eight prizes in the various sections with his Heavy Draft horses; Five prizes in the Agricultural horses, and some special prizes.

How does this sound, folks? Alberta and Crawford Freestone Peaches at only \$1.95 per case—think of it. And remember, we have plums, Pears, Green Peppers Crab Apples and Tomatoes. See Parcels & Foxwell's ad on page 8 the month of July.

OIL RISING STEADILY AFTER CONTINUOUSLY PUMPING AT B.P.3 WELL

Shares And Leases Rising In Price: Gas Contract Let

The British Petroleum No. 3 well pours out a continuous stream of high grade oil through a three inch pipe. Now that the pump has been in full blast for the past few days and nights, the volume of oil in the well has very steadily increased, evidently this is caused by the suction of the pump drawing the choking sands from the perforated pipe at the bottom of the well.

It's certainly invigorating to see the steady stream of this high grade oil pouring continuously through a three inch pipe; and also to know that instead of pumping the well dry, the oil has steadily risen in the twenty-three hundred feet of eight inch pipe.

We learn that the British Petroleum stock has jumped to thirty-five cents on the open market. Wainwright Dome is at fifty cent a share, and Interior at twenty-five cents.

Imperial Oil officials are again here on the ground, among whom we notice Mr. Applegate and Mr. W. McAdams, which fact, in itself is quite significant.

Oil leases have taken a jump with prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, according to location.

In regard to the Maple Leaf company, we understand that Mr. R. Williams, the managing director, has issued a statement that a contract has been made with the Wainwright gas company to supply natural gas for the town of Wainwright.

Mr. Williams says that No. 1 well has an ample supply of gas for the purpose, while the new contract will greatly assist the company in its drilling operations at No. 2 well which is to be carried on at once.

The rocking beam of the standard rig at the Interior company's well at the edge of town is still "going merrily" and according to Manager Fred Beresford the indications of this hole bringing in a full production are being continually verified.

The log of the well is showing a great similarity to the B.P. drillings and it will possibly not be long ere a strike is made at this site. The work is proceeding without a hitch of any kind now and the several stratas being reached all give great promise of this being the next real well.

NEW HOMESTEAD RECORD

Setting the highest monthly record in nearly three years, 109 homesteads and 12 soldier grants—a total of 121 quarter sections—were filed upon at the Dominion Land office at Edmonton in

OUR SHORT STORY THE KING OF THE CLEARWATER

By R. L. MAVIUS
In the Wide World Magazine

Visiting a little known valley far from the haunts of men, a British Columbian timber cruiser encountered a solitary trapper who told him the remarkable story which is here set forth: the story of a man who claimed the wilderness for his own, and was willing to go to any lengths to keep out intruders upon his domain

The Clearwater is a wild, mountainous section, only partly explored, situated about sixty miles west of the North Thompson river, in the eastern half of central British Columbia. The Clearwater river, a very turbulent stream, flows due south from Clearwater Lakes, and empties into the North Thompson about one hundred miles north of Kamloops. The country can be entered only along a narrow pack-trail which has recently been put in by the Forest Branch of B. C. Provincial Department of Lands.

Old Herman, who figures in the narrative, trapped in this wild country for years, and regarded it as his own.

By profession I am a "timber cruiser" locating, staking, and taking the topography of sections of country covered with saleable timber. Three years ago I visited the Clearwater valley and the tops of the mountains on either side. On this trip I discovered six hitherto uncharted lakes and also met Louis Lachelle, a French-Canadian trapper who told me the facts of the story which I have here set down. A year ago Lachelle was found dead in one of his cabins by a wandering prospector.

In a land of strong men, Louis Lachelle was the strongest. They marvelled at the way he built his cabin, rolling and placing the heavy green pine logs unaided. From his home he journeyed south some three hundred miles, following the edges of creeks and rivers, scaling high mountains, and enduring all the hardships of the trail, looking for new trapping ground. Limping painfully through the thick jack-pine underbrush, he staggered at last to an old dis-used trail. He was tired and weak, his face bore the tired expression which comes of privations long endured. He was heavily burdened, with a large pack strapped on his shoulders. A "tamp line" passed across his forehead helped to support the weighty load. From a well stocked cartridge belt dangled a Colt revolver, and he carried a rifle. He walked in a stooped posture, his head held forward and his eyes bent upon the ground.

Lachelle had come from "on top" and had travelled for days without encountering fresh meat. His bacon had long since disappeared; his flour occupied but little space in his pack. In the distance he could hear the roar of falls. Lifting his eyes and looking along the opening the trail made through the heavy timber, he saw the

(Continued on page three)

"I've Never Advertised In Twenty Years"

"Yes, I'll admit times are a bit slow with me but I'm hoping for the turn of the tide."

Waiting for their ships to come in has spelled disaster to all too many Canadian merchants. Don't think along the lines of the man above. Advertise

Advertising in The Chauvin Chronicle will keep your name and store constantly before the people in this district. Advertising is a wonderful business-building force—and profitable to use. Talk it over with us.

PROGRESSIVE MERCHANTS ADVERTISE

THE KING OF THE CLEARWATER

(Continued from page one)

glistening waters of a river surging like molten silver along its rock-strewn bed—the Clearwater.

Strange stories had reached him up north concerning this land of the Clearwater. It was said to be rich in fur, and an old trapper claimed it as his own. "Old Herman," Louis had heard, was king of that wild country, and more than once he had pulled trigger upon unwary trappers who dared to dispute his self-assumed rights. However, Louis made up his mind to "take a chance" with old Herman. Furs were what he was after, and one man, no matter how formidable, was not going to stop him getting them. And now he had reached his destination. That glimmering streak of silver ahead was the destination he sought, and those flat-topped mountains in the back ground would be his trapping grounds that winter.

Louis fed sumptuously on fish that night, for a big rainbow trout hit hungrily at the piece of red flannel he used as bait. Sitting astride his pack on the grassy bank of the river in the middle of a small natural clearing, he gazed thoughtfully at the blue-tinged mountains opposite as he balanced his tin plate upon his knees. Only the surging roar of the fall further up the stream, and the occasional drumming of a grouse disturbed

the silence.

"What yer doin' here?"

The words thundered in Louis's ear, Instinctively his hand flew to his hip, but his Colt and cartridge belt lay near his rifle, against a small cedar snag some ten feet away. Like a flash Louis bounded to his feet. His eyes opened wide in astonishment. Never in his life had he seen a bigger or more brutal looking creature than the man facing him from the other side of the clearing. Clothed in heavy buckskin, with a heavy beard spread over his tremendous chest, and hair hanging like short pieces of tarred rope to his shoulders, the stranger advanced bear-like towards Louis. No one could be blamed for running from such a terrifying apparition, but Louis though surprised at the huge size of the advancing giant, held his ground.

"What yer doin' here?" the man repeated, roaring like an infuriated bull, his small rat-like eyes flashing ominously.

"Don't see as it's any business of yours," Louis answered coolly, stretching himself to his great height. The big man's bullying tone only nettled Louis. He was quite ready to fight and the lumber-woods of Northern Quebec and British Columbia had taught him many lessons.

"This is my trap country," the stranger shouted, waving his great arm with a circular movement over his head as if to indicate the whole region belonged to him.

"Guess I've as much right to trap

here as you have," Louis drawled, eyeing the giant calmly. "What's more, I'm goin' to stay right here."

With a roar and a rush like a charging bull, the big man threw the weight of his tremendous body at Louis. Stepping quickly to one side, Louis swung right and left, catching his adversary two heavy blows on the side of the head as he lumbered past. The force of his spring and Louis's tremendous blows hurled him headlong to the ground, but with surprising ability for so huge a man he bounded to his feet instantly. Then began in deadly earnest a battle between two goants. Their quick, heavy panting and the thudding of their fists could be heard above the roar of the falls. No wild beasts of that great forest could have fought more ferociously or with such deadly intent. For nearly half an hour they swayed monotonously backward and forward, locked in each other's arms, like two grizzlies. At times the big man would lift Louis bodily from the ground and try to throw him, but without result. Finally, one of the giant's hands moved slowly but surely towards Louis's throat. He fought hard to keep it back, and, exerting his strength to the utmost, broke away. Like a flash he drove his right between his opponent's eyes. There was a sickening thud, and his adversary crumpled to the ground at his feet.

Standing there with a chest heaving quickly, his arms straight at his sides and his fists tightly clenched, Louis watched the big man huddled on the ground gradually recover consciousness. Dazed and battered, he rose slowly to his feet. Louis sprang back, but the giant had had enough. Without a word, but with a look of terrible hatred in his eyes, he slunk painfully across the little clearing and disappear in the thick timber.

Picking up his Colt and buckling it around his waist, Louis limped slowly to the water's edge, and bathed his aching head. That evening, just before dark, the saw a thin column of smoke spiral majestically above the tall trees. Old Herman was evidently camping close by.

The cabin Louis built was a marvel of neatness, and evidence in itself of his great strength. He had found no better place than the clearing in which he and old Herman had fought. The logs, dove-tailed at both ends, fitted snugly on top of each other, the door locked as if the material it was built from had been through a planing mill. An axman since his boyhood days on his father's Quebec farm, Louis was an adept at carving for himself a home out of the forest. He knew all the tricks of the pioneering game. The neatly cut cedar shingles roofing his well built cabin, with the little wood shed hard by, completed a picture that showed the master hand of an expert woodsman.

Besides erecting the cabin, he cut nearly fifteen miles of trap line, and built two other little cabins, each at about five miles apart. They were small places, similar to those built by the majority of trappers, and just large enough to accommodate one man. At each cabin he stacked an abundant supply of wood. Everything that could be done before the trapping season started, he had done.

When the snow lay deep over that wild country, he would leave his cabin on the flats, and mush over his trap-line trail, collecting his pelts. The little cabins would serve as sleeping places for the night.

Already the feeling of approaching winter was in the air. In the distance the steel gray mountains lifted up their heads majestically above the surrounding country, and seemed to signal that bitter weather was nigh.

The white caps were spreading over their broad shoulders, and even on top of their smaller sisters there had been a preliminary flutter of snow one morning.

Louis had slept out that night, midway between his two cabins, rolled in his heavy red blanket under the bole of a large spruce windfall. There was about an inch of snow on the ground when he awoke mantling the ground with white. He shook himself like an huge dog, rolled his blanket, and headed rapidly along the trail toward his far cabin.

Nobody but a keen eyed woodsman would have noticed the moccassined footprints just off the trail. His eyes narrowed and his jaws set grimly as he noticed the direction the man had taken. A number of times while building his cabin and cutting his trap line he had been shot at. The crack of a rifle close by and a bullet singeing past his head had often sent Louis into the tall timber looking for the trail of the would-be killer. Now, holding his rifle ready for instant action, he pressed rapidly on toward his cabin, expecting to find it destroyed.

Rounding an acute angle in the trail, the little log house came into view, seemingly intact. Nearing the door, he stopped dead, his eyes riveted upon a small mound of snow. Around the mound was a black ring where the snow had slightly melted. Underneath that little hillock of snow he knew, was a was the steel disk of a huge bear trap. Another step and the cruel jaws of the trap would have bitten through his leg with sickening force. Stepping back, Louis unstrapped the blanket roll from his back. Lifting the bundle high above his head, he threw it hard at the steel disk. There was a dull thud as the trap sprung and the corrugated jaws snapped on the bundle between them.

Louis's jaws were set as tightly as those of the snare. The villain who set that death trap should receive no mercy. There and then, he determined to get him. Surveying the clearing, and the trail, with a swift, keen glance, he slid quickly behind a pile of firewood. Here, crouched, like a hunter stalking his game, he waited. His fingers gripped his rifle the harder as a dark figure rounded the bend in the trail. It advanced cautiously, gun ready to shoot.

At the edge of the clearing Louis had made in cutting logs for his cabin the stranger slipped behind a big bassam. His eyes were fixed on the spring trap gripping the blanket: evidently he thought it was the body of his victim. From behind the woodpile Lachelle watched and waited. Satisfied that Louis's body lay stretched in front of the cabin door, the man walked rapidly across the clearing, but stopped dead as a roar of mocking laughter split the air. Like a flash his gun flew to his shoulder. Two shots rang out in quick succession, and the intruder wilted to the ground—dead.

"That's number one of Herman's gang!" Louis muttered grimly as he stood over his victim. When he left

the cabin later that morning no trace of the tragedy remained visible.

Louis's trap line terminated abruptly on the top on a high bluff. He had not built a cabin there: the ground was rocky, and the few balsams and spruce were knotty and stunted. A narrow shelf of rock led down from the summit of the bluff, as if hewn from its bare face, down to a small cave, and Louis decided to use this cave instead of laboriously from a more thickly timbered area to build a cabin. He intended fixing it up as comfortable as the available material would allow. A man could walk quite easily along the narrow ledge leading to it, provided he was not afraid of great heights. Six hundred feet below Bear creek roared tumultuously, and further down the Clearwater foamed between the precipitous walls of a black and narrow canyon; but Louis's nerves were like steel, and he experienced no difficulty in reaching the cave. Without a thought of the awful death a mis-step would hurl him to, he walked leisurely

(Continued on page seven)

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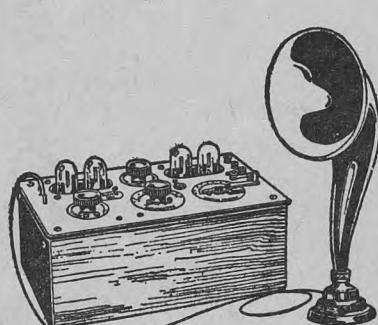
Good pipes and good pipe values
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also cigars,
cigarettes, smoking tobacco and
other things smokers want.

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CHAUVIN, ALBERTA

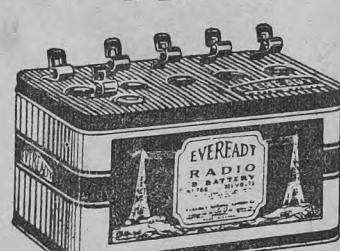
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the reputation of the Westinghouse Company it inspires confidence in their products

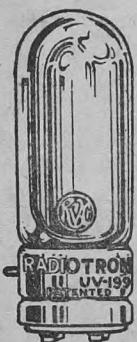


L. D'Albertanson Jr. ALBERTA

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Tubes and Supplies

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TUBES
PARTS, BATTERIES
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LIGHT LUNCHES SERVED AT ALL HOURS

ICE CREAM SOFT DRINKS

Beattie's

Take 25c worth of Ice Cream Home for Supper



L. D'ALBERTANSON, Editor & Proprietor, Alberta Press & Canadian Weekly Newspaper Associations

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING

Transient Advertisements are those which appear in 4 issues or less per inch, per issue 50c.

YEARLY CONTRACT

6 inches or under, per week per inch 35c
Over 6 and under 12 inches per week, per inch 30c.
Over 12 inches per week per inch 25c.

(No advertising under 25c per inch)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

25 words or less first insertion, 50c.
Over 25 words per word, first insertion 2c.
(Three insertions for the price of two)

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The results obtained by the pupils and teachers off the Chauvin public and high schools in the recent departmental examination are very far from satisfactory.

In reviewing these results it is entirely misleading to contend that the papers set were difficult, or that the markers were too drastic. The reverse is true.

Any examination paper, quite properly, is a test of the knowledge and intelligence of the pupil insofar as the subject dealt with is concerned. The margin of marks required to pass is low enough in faith; being fifty per aggregate, and not less than thirty four per cent in any subject.

In this connection it is interesting to note that The Woolwich Independent (London, England) in its issue dated, Friday July 26 1925, says editorially: "After considerably more than half a century of free education, costing millions of money per annum, the standard of education

is such that appalling is the only adjective that can adequately be applied to it. Children are today being turned out of our elementary schools in a state that is no credit to the system, whatever the cause may be. Boys and girls apply for jobs and fail to pass even the most rudimentary test. Their handwriting is vile, they "boggle" over any word of over three syllables which is out of the ordinary conversational run, and when it comes to arithmetic they are gravely at a loss."

The conditions above spoken of apparently prevail under the regime of the London educational authority, a very thorough going body which spent about four times of money per pupil than do the educational authorities in France. The amount of money, therefore, spent upon education is not the determining factor as to the success attained in the class rooms and at examination time.

Nor is the erection of the most

modern schools, as has been done by the London educational authorities, a guarantee in itself of success in imparting education. Neither again, has the compilation of an elaborate curriculum attained the object we all wish to see. In fact it almost appears that the more ambitious the curriculum the less success is attained in educational work in the public, or elementary city schools with their manifold variety of subjects, are planned with the idea that in a certain time a certain amount of knowledge may be imparted by the teachers and absorbed by the pupils. But teachers and pupils, like the rest of us, are human beings; and not conforming to a set scientific formula, we fail to accomplish the desired purpose.

We cannot refrain from reiterating our ever-growing conviction that the time has arrived when we should regard our public schools simply as elementary schools; and recognizing that the most we can hope to accomplish

in the few years during which the children can attend is to impart simply a thorough ground work of the elements of education—"reading 'riting and 'rithmetic" if you care to call it so—and depend more entirely upon the high, or secondary, schools for advanced work; with the colleges and universities for those qualified by prior educational records of adaptability for final preparation for life's work. And admitting our public schools to be elementary, let us trim down the curriculum to the elementary also and get that done thoroughly.

In the meanwhile, and locally right in Chauvin, much improvement could be accomplished by a more intelligent co-operation between teachers and parents. A tired child cannot study at school. But it is a parent's fault if the child comes to school tired. There has been lack of parental care. There are a hundred and one other details in school life and work wherein co-operation between parent and teacher would be of benefit to the pupil, not only at examination, but of life-long duration.

Where the interprovincial boundary is marked by hundreds of miles of towering peaks as is British Columbia there is good reason for delay in the establishment of interprovincial telephonic connections and service. But where, as is the case between Saskatchewan and Alberta, there is but an imaginary line and an ungraded highway no such reasons for delay exist.

How many years must roll over our heads before we can communicate by telephone with our neighbors across the meridian line?

It is a matter of history, well recorded, that both the Saskatchewan and Alberta governments have pledged themselves as ready to build the line to their own boundary, and thus make connection. But it has not yet been done. Yes, local delegates to Regina and to Edmonton have repeatedly been given assurance of action; but still these pledges remain unhonored by action.

The Manitou Lake Rural Telephone company, which operates a government standard line, has undertaken to extend its line right up to the meridian, if by so doing inter-provincial direct communication may be made. This connects at Marsden, with the Saskatchewan government line. The Alberta Government line is already built to about one mile from the meridian, and is pledged to extension.

What is now needed is a good strong public representation of our needs in this matter, and an insistence of the performance by the two governments of their promises without any further shuffling and shuffling.

Nor is it to be forgotten that filling in of this telephonic gap will be profitable to both governments, as they will thereby obtain the shortest trunk telephonic line between Edmonton and Saskatoon. A line which carries much profitable business.

27 big bars of soap for \$1.00 at Saker's

If you only do what you are compelled to do, you're a slave: and the way to set yourself free is to do what you are not compelled to do.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL SOUGHT BY WAINWRIGHT BOARD OF TRADE

A deputation from the Wainwright Board of Trade consisting of Messrs J. McLeod and W. Bowen waited upon the Council on Friday last, asking that a resolution be passed petitioning the provincial government to furnish a representative from the Hospital department for the purpose of furnishing information regarding a municipal hospital district in this area.

Knowles—Lissimore: — That provincial government department of Public Health, hospital divisor, be petitioned to furnish a representative to get in touch with interested municipalities in this area, with a view of the possibilities for establishing a municipal hospital area here. Carried

Pipe and Cigarette Lighters—the finest we have seen, that really does work. Safer and better than matches, 75c. each.

McKechnie Drug and Stationery

Alberta and Crawford Free-stone Peaches at \$1.95 per case at Parcels and Foxwell's. Also all kinds of other B. C. Fruit. Order early.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES

At the adjourned session Premier Greenfield gave the house the draft agreement between the dominion and provincial governments for the transfer of the natural resources to the province. He stated that he had received a promise from Premier King that the agreement would be introduced at next session of the commons. The legislature passed a resolution, first introduced by Premier Greenfield, but later modified at the request of Hon. C. R. Mitchell, to the effect that the dominion government be urged to conclude negotiations as quickly as possible along the lines of the general principles of the draft agreement.

BILLS PASSED

Legislation providing that all gas and oil pipe lines built in the province shall be common carriers, was introduced at the adjourned session by Hon. Alex. Ross, minister of public works, who also introduced a bill giving him stronger powers with respect to granting consent to such other bills of lesser importance were dealt with.

Cucumbers at \$1.15 per case at Saker's.

MC GILLIVRAY IS NEW ALBERTA TORY LEADER

A. A. McGillivray, K. C., a prominent Calgary barrister, was the unanimous choice to lead the Conservative party in Alberta, at the convention recently held in Edmonton, and he has agreed to accept the position. Mr. McGillivray, whose name was the only one placed before the convention, will succeed Mr. W. J. Blair, of Provost, who has resigned on account of illness.

There were 140 delegates present at the meeting, the south being most fully represented. R. B. Bennet, K. C. presided at the convention.

MENTION OUR ADVERTISEMENTS

CASH SPECIALS

for this week only

Read our Ad. every week—We can Save you Money

Groceries

BLENDED JAMS	4 lb tin	.55
CATELLO'S MACARONI		
5 lb box	fl.	.60
SARDINES	15 tins for 1.00	
SUGAR	100 lbs	8.25
RY-KRISP	per box	.45

Fruit

CUCUMBERS	per case	1.25
PRESERVING PEACHES	per case	2.15
PLUMS	APPLES	
GREEN TOMATOES		
PICKLING ONIONS		
Get our prices on above. They will interest you		

For the Men

Canvas Gloves per pair	.20
Mens Brown Running Shoes	to clear	1.50
Mens Heavy All Wool Sweater Coat	Just the thing for harvest	3.00

Underwear

Mens Athletic Combinations	Clearing at	per suit	1.00
Balbriggan Combinations	at per suit	1.50	
Medium Weight Ribbed Cotton Combinations	at	per suit	1.75

Chauvin

G. C. FORRYAN,

**RIBSTONE COUNCIL
MEETING MINUTES**

(Continued from page one)

Filed.

Letter from Corona Lumber Co re weeds. Filed.

Letter from John Phippen resigning from the caretaking of the Municipal Hall and Cemetery at Ribstone. Moved by Clr Lang that the secretary write Mr. Phippen asking him to continue his duties until the council could get some one to take them over. Carried.

Letters from the Canadian National Railways, re Cinders, weeds and crossings. Filed.

Notice from Royal Alexandra hospital, medical certificate regarding Mrs. Charlot Morrison, filed: regarding Rudolph Johnson, Malmo, Alberta; advise the hospital that this party is not a resident of this district.

Re Assessment: Moved by Clr. Lang that the secretary try to make satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Cargill as to his expenses, etc., to go to Edmonton to meet the Equalization Board,

and that the secretary also make an appointment with the board to receive Mr. Cargill on a certain date. Carried.

ACCOUNTS:

Dr. H. G. Folkins	20.00
C. C. McKechnie	6.03
E. W. Atkins	10.00
Bank of Montreal, stamps	5.00
Edinglassie S. D.	25.00
Leggett & Connely	6.00
C. H. Snell, survey	17.00
Canada Ingot Iron Co	6.15
Victor Dallyn	18.00
D. Moncrieff	.50
A. E. Scott	1.45
Mother's Allowance	25.00
Provincial Training School	90.00

Patriquin and Johnstone on account 200.00

Killarney School District 30.00

Clr. Meurin moved that these accounts be paid. Carried.

TIME SHEETS:

Division 1.

J. Pare	25.50
O. StPierre	\$25.50
E. Gagnon	16.00
L. Fahner	2.50
N. Cargill	2.50
L. Fahner	49.00
Ed. Baynham	49.00
W. Baynham	49.00
D. Dundas	49.00
W. Montgomery	49.00
Ed. Surrette	38.50
H. Besterd	31.50

Division 2.

T. St Pierre	49.00
R. Benoit	49.00
P. Perry	26.60
A. Benoit	21.00
J. Couchesne	14.00
Omer Frocheau	14.00
J. A. Craddock	14.00
W. Johnston	29.75
W. Johnston	10.00
C. W. Ryall,	81.00
W. Johnston	1.75
C. W. Ryall	2.50

Division 3.

C. Dallyn	31.50
V. Dallyn	31.50
A. Clifford	7.00
D. Monterieff	22.50
R. Moncrieff	2.50

Division 4.

Geo. Tizzard	61.00
Division 6.	

A. E. Challenger	283.00
C. Tunney	7.00
I. G. Noble	9.60
H. Hooper	22.75
T. Bazley	14.00
J. Lippert	14.00

A. D. Cooper 16.00

Clr. Tunney moved that these road sheets be paid, to apply half on taxes the balance in cash. Carried.

Tax Adjustment: Re S. W. 18: 44: 1: w4th; Jeff Swan, that secretary carry out instructions in regard to this as recorded in previous minutes.

S. W. 12: 44: 1: w4th; that the Wild Land Tax be cancelled on this quarter if the land is in crop for 1925.

S. W. 32: 44: 1: w4th; M. Christianson, that the Wild Land Tax be cancelled.

Moved by Clr Ferguson. Carried.

R. J. Wilde: Moved by Clr. Lang that the July penalty on the S. E. 25: 43: 3: w4th be credited on 1925 taxes. Carried.

Canadian National Railways, right of way: That the Supplementary tax amounting to \$41.91 be cancelled, which was supposed to be cancelled on April 4, 1924. Motion by Clr. Lang. Carried.

Great West Life Assurance Co. N. E. and N. W. 35: 42: 1: w4; that the penalty of \$4.17 be cancelled. Moved by Clr. Meurin. Carried.

Clr. Tunney moved that Mrs. E. N. Evans be credited \$4.00 on 1925 taxes, being a clerical error in 1924. Carried.

Moved by Clr. Lang that the taxes be cancelled against Jos. McCluskey on S. E. 17: 42: 3: w4th; as this was not under lease to Mr. McCluskey, being verified by the Department of the Interior and that this quarter be marked vacant: also N. W. 3: 43: 1: w4; be marked vacant. Carried.

Seed Grain Liens: That the seed grain lien of \$121.31 against Mrs. Adeline Lasell be written from the roll only. Moved by A. Ferguson. Carried.

Clr. Tunney moved that the meeting adjourn, and the next meeting be held at the call of the reeve. Carried.

**CHAUVIN BASKETBALL
TEAM MAKES
GOOD RECORD**

Have you heard of the Chauvin Basketball Girls. Of course you have. But how much do you know about them? That's different, but here are a few facts regarding what they have done.

Not so many years ago basketball at our sports days was not heard of. Basketball was little played, mostly at school. As the teams improved they decided to include basketball in the sports. The Chauvin team started in earnest about three or four years ago. They held matches with outside teams, mostly local, from time to time, but as their number of victories increased their confidence also increased, and they played further afield until now they are travelling far and wide to meet all. They have made no mean record this summer; visiting Unity, Provost, Macklin, Wainwright, Hayter, Waverly, Ribstone, and last but not least Alliance where they met the Castor team, once Central Alberta Champions, who had lost only one game in sixty-nine played over a period of three years. At these points together with playing at home they have played twenty-five games against girls teams this season and have not lost one.

Not many of our sports teams can claim a record like that. And they are no shirkers at their practice, three or four nights a week

you will see them out practising.

Doubtless their success is to a great measure due to this practising. And now their ambition is to win the Central Alberta Championship. To do this it is necessary to go to Red Deer to play. To go to Red Deer it is necessary to have funds so they are putting on a dance in the I.O.O.F. Hall on Friday, the 21st of August. If you think they have made a record worthy of the support of the community. Just drop over to the hall on Friday evening and show them you mean it.

THE PEACE RIVER RAILWAY

In the short adjourned session of the Legislature held the past week, the matter of the leasing of the E.D. and B.C. railway was dealt with. Premier Grenfield explained that the Royal Bank, as holders of the common stock on the railway, had refused to consent to a lease of the line to any railway company before settlement of its claim against the road had been made, and that the bank asked \$2,000,000 in settlement of these claims. He announced that the government would not recommend the payment of this amount. Later in the session it was announced that the bank had reduced its price to \$1,700,000, but the government still is opposed to accepting this.

The premier also tabled the of-

fers for the leasing of the railway made by the C.P.R. and C.N.R. The C.P.R. offers to take a lease of seven years at a yearly rental of \$60,000 and to put prairie passenger and freight rates into effect, but declares that if any competing line is built into the country it desires the right to cancel the lease by six months notice.

The C.N.R. asks a lease for twelve years at a rental of one dollar a year and half the net profits, and also agrees to put the prairie rates into effect. Regarding the building of a coast outlet, the C.N.R. president states this is to be left to the future, but that the directors might consider building the outlet when the export grain production along the line reaches 10,000,000 bushels for three years in succession.

The engineers of both roads reported that the building of an outlet to the coast at the present time is too prohibitive in cost. In the case of either company leasing the line, the province would continue to pay fixed charges. Both railway companies make temporary offers to operate the road until the government can come to an agreement with the Royal Bank.

The provincial government is continuing its negotiations with the Royal Bank.

USE OUR WANT ADS

SAKER'S SPECIALS

CANNED TOMATOES	24 large tins, per case	3.90
PURE CLOVER HONEY	10 lb pail	1.85
CHEESE, (domestic)	per lb.	.25
CHEESE, (Kraft)	per 5 pound box	1.95
SWEET BISCUITS	4 pounds for	1.00
(Assorted Mallow, Sandwich, Fruit and Chocolate)
ORANGES	2 dozen for	.55
MIXED CANDY, (Fresh Stock)	per pound	.15
FLY TOX,	50c size 45c; 75c size 70c.	1.25 size 1.15
HAND SPRAYERS, (Regular 75c)	each	.45
ROYAL CROWN SOAP, (Unwrapped)	27 bars for	1.00

Men's Hats and Cap's reduced 33 per cent to make room for new stocks

MENS PANTS to clear from \$1.85 per pair

Fruit

PEACHES WILL BE PRACTICALLY

ALL OVER IN A FEW DAYS.

ITALIAN PRUNES. GET THEM NOW

THE PRICE IS RIGHT.

APPLES FOR HARVEST ARE GOOD

NOTE OUR PRICES ON WAX BEANS

PEACHES, (Freestone)	per case	2.15
ITALIAN PRUNES	per case	1.45
APPLES	per box	2.65
CUCUMBERS	per case	1.15
RIPE TOMATOES	per case	1.55
RIPE TOMATOES	per basket	.45
WAX BEANS	per lb	.05
RHUBARB	7 lb. for	.50
CRAB APPLES	7 lbs for	.50
BLACKBERRIES	per case	3.25
PLUMS (4 basket crate)	per crate	2.45

FRUIT PRICES GUARANTEED AGAINST RISING MARKETS WHILE STOCKS LAST. ANY POSSIBLE DECLINE ON ANY FRUIT WILL BE PUT INTO EFFECT IMMEDIATELY

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TRACTOR OIL IN BULK—You buy just the amount you require, a gallon or any quantity you NEED—none to carry over.

QUICK SERVICE QUALITY GOODS
RIGHT PRICESJ. A. Montjoy
CHAUVIN

ALBERTA

**ALBERTA FREIGHT
RATE CASE**

The province of Alberta will present a united front to the Railway Commission on the question of freight rates when that body commences its general investigation into the question.

At a conference held in Edmonton at the instance of the Alberta Government, at which representatives of the Boards of Trade of Edmonton and Calgary and other interests were present, the following general points were decided upon for presentation to the Commission. Alberta's counsel in the inquiry will be S. B. Woods, K.C.

(1) That the standard of mileage freight tariff scale should as far as possible be on the same basis all over Canada.

(2) That the distributing town tariffs should continue as at present, namely, 85 per cent. of the standard mileage basis in the West.

(3) That the charge for any commodity from Eastern Canada to Calgary and Edmonton should not be greater than that charged from the same points to Vancouver.

(4) That a basis of export rates on grain and flour applicable to Fort William should apply to the Pacific Coast.

(5) Reduction in coal rates to develop markets east and west.

(6) Adjustment of export rates via both seaboards in order to develop further markets for primary products of Alberta and for necessary reductions in import rates to meet the requirements of the province.

(7) Adjustment of class rates on the shorter C. N. R. mileage.

(8) Adjustment of rates as between distributing centres.

The matter of details in regard to equalization of rates generally and securing of commodity rates was left in the hands of a small committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. J. H. Hanna, Secretary Calgary Board of Trade; A. Chard, Supervisor of Traffic for the Alberta Government, and Mr. S. B. Woods, Counsel for the Province of Alberta.

A thorough discussion of the many points at issue took place and an amicable solution reached by the conference in all cases. All interested expressed themselves well pleased with the results of the meeting.

Have you seen the new portable Gramophone—"The Outing"? Sounds like a \$100 machine sells for \$32.00 at McKechnie's Drug and Stationery Store.

FREE INSULIN

Free insulin supplies will be provided by the Alberta department of health in cases where the patients are not able to otherwise secure them. Hon. George Hoadley, minister of health, announces this as a new government policy to be administered through that department. The minister's attention to the matter was invited a short time ago by the editor of the Hanna Herald, who reported a number of cases in need of treatment but unable to meet the cost. It has now been decided to provide insulin for all such cases making application, and supplies will be sent out from the health department in Edmonton. Each applicant will be received and dealt with on its merits and necessary investigation as to medical diagnosis and financial circumstances will be made before issuing the supplies. Alberta will in this way be adopting a similar course to that already taken by the province of Ontario.

HEAVY TRAFFIC ON ROADS

A census of traffic recently taken on the Nanton section of the Calgary-Glacier Park highway gives some indication of the extent of automobile tourist travel. In three hours on July 20th, there passed a certain point sixty-one cars with thirty-three Alberta licenses and the balance showed license plates from twelve states of the union and one from Hawaii. A census taken on Sunday, July 5th, the day previous to the opening of the Calgary stampede, in one hour showed two hundred automobiles had passed through the village of Cayley, going north.

These are the good old days we will be longing for a few years from now.

Childrens Chocolate Candy at Condenced Cost. Every boy and girl likes to save stamps. It is interesting and educative. A cancelled stamp and a coupon in every package. Bring in 25 coupons and get a stamp album free. Six bars for 25c. full weight

McKechnie's Drug and Stationery Store.

George was one of those bright young fellows given to the use of slang. At the tea-table the other day he required the milk.

"Chase the cow down this way way, please," he said.

"Mary," said his mother, "take the cow down to where the calf is bawling."

RHUBARB

(Experimental Farms Note)

Nearly every home garden has a few roots of rhubarb. The crop requires but little work and care, and yields generously.

Autumn planting is satisfactory and is preferred to spring planting if the roots are brought from distant nurseries, as shoots commence to grow in very early spring. Red stalked varieties are in favor. Some new varieties, such as "Ruby" developed by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and the Macdonald College rhubarb possess distinct advantages over many old-time varieties.

Many people seek information upon the causes of plants sending forth many seed stalks, and what had best be done under the circumstances. Of course, it is the nature of plants to attempt to produce seeds, but this production of seed stalks is stimulated when plants do not receive fair treatment. When stalks are harvested very closely and late in the season the plants become weakened.

To get pleasing results from

the rhubarb plantation, it is well

to always leave a few leaf stalks

on the plant, remove seed stalks

as soon as they appear by cutting

off near the stump; cease harvesting the crop by the end of June,

and fertilize heavily in early July.

This treatment will give the plants a chance to become, and remain, sturdy and to store up much reserve food which will provide resources for the sending out of a heavy crop of sturdy stalks the next spring.

Well rotted cow manure is excellent fertilizer, and this may be supplemented by commercial fertilizers if even better results are desired.

MARKETING GREEN DUCKS

(Experimental Farms Note)

Green ducks should be marketed just as soon as they have completed their first coat of body feathers. The Pekin duck, which is the best breed for the "green duck" trade, usually attains marketable size in from eight to twelve weeks from date of hatching.

Green ducks should be developed as rapidly as possible as there is a co-relation between the rate of development and cost per pound, the cost increasing very rapidly as the ducklings reach marketable age.

Ducks may be marketed either alive or dressed. If the market marketed alive the sale should be secured by dressing the birds before shipping.

When green ducks are being marketed alive the sale should be made before the birds are shipped as ducklings do not stand confinement well. Ship the birds in roomy, slatted crates and put in dry shavings to keep them clean and dry until they reach their destination. The ducklings should not be fed before shipping and shipment should be made as early as possible.

To secure the best returns for green ducks they should be sent to market dressed. The birds should be starved for about eighteen hours before killing, but they should be given all the fresh water they care to drink.

The water will assist in cleaning out intestines and thus prevent discoloration through fermentation of food in the digestive tract.

When the birds are ready for killing hang them up by both legs. Ducks should be bled in the mouth and then the blade of the knife should be forced into the brain so as to render the bird unconscious. After bleeding has stopped the birds may be taken down, and then they are ready for scalding. Dip each bird in scalding water, leaving it submerged about thirty seconds, remove it from the water to give it air and repeat the operation. Try to remove the feathers, and if they do not come out easily dip the bird again.

Wrap up the dead bird in a bran sack, and let it steam for three to five minutes. When the feather have all been removed the bird should be cooled in a barrel of ice cold water.

By leaving the dressed birds in the cold water for five or six hours they will become quite rigid and can be removed and packed for shipment.

Boxes or barrels can be used for this purpose. Pack the dressed birds in containers as closely as possible, using ice to fill up the spaces and ship the birds to market with as little delay as possible.

—A. G. Taylor, Poultry Division Experimental Farm, Ottawa

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
BREAK REGULATIONS

Country merchants shipping eggs into the city are failing to mark their shipments in accordance with the dominion government's egg regulations, states R. H. Ennismore, chief dominion egg inspector at Edmonton.

Eggs that have been graded at country points and packed in cases should have packages marked at both ends with the class of eggs contained therein, he states.

Eggs which are being shipped for grading purpose on arrival at destination should be marked "ungraded eggs for shipment only," and this marking should be done only at one end of the case.

Generally speaking, the inspector finds that country merchants are not complying with the regulations and are making themselves liable to a heavy penalty.

NON-STOP SPEECHES

There is a movement on foot for shorter speeches in Parliament; and a "self-denying ordinance" has been proposed in the shape of a voluntary ten minutes' rule for M. P.'s.

At one time this proposal would have met with little sympathy. Our old-time statesmen were able to speak for hours on end, and were just as fresh in the evening as in the afternoon—all-night sittings, now of rare occurrence, were then a commonplace.

But even the statesmen of Gladstone's day would have thought twice before attempting speech made by Mr. Homerville Hague recently.

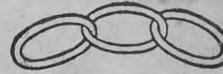
Before Mr. Hague's speech, the record for long-distance oratory was held—appropriately enough—by a woman, Miss Mary MacSwiney, who once spoke for six and a half hours in New York without stopping, except for a cup of water.

The late Senator La Follette was another shining star of the non-stop speech. He could speak for hours on almost any subject—an invaluable asset for an obstructionist.

"The last speaker," said the chairman of the Health Congress, "is a striking example of the efficacy of the doctrines he so heartily at eighty years of age, he could tire many a younger man than himself."

A voice from the audience: "He did."

Thank goodness the head grows grey sooner than the heart.

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W. Petrie, V.G.

C. G. Forryan, Secretary

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CHAUVIN, Alta.

Phone 37

THE KING OF THE CLEARWATER

(Continued from page three)

along the narrow ledge of rock and entered the cave. It was about nine feet square, the roof sloping toward the rear. The heat from the early afternoon sun was reflected intensely from the bare rocks of the precipitous bluff. Although the nights were cold the days were still hot, and amid these rocks the heat was sweltering.

Louis sat down and contemplated his surroundings. He would have to construct a door—a good one, to keep out the icy winds, that would sweep down the canyon during the bleak winter months. He would want a fireplace too, like the one he had built in his cabins.

Only the roaring of the water below surging violently between the narrow walls disturbed the intense silence. Suddenly, however, Louis bounded to his feet, for a loud laugh rang out ominously from above. The black-bearded face of Herman met his upturned eyes, at the top of the path.

"You'll starve! you'll be thirsty!" he roared. "Ha-ha! ha! I've got yer! I'll torment yer!"

Like lightning Louis's gun pointed at the bearded face, and with an instant pressing of the trigger two shots split the rock within a inch of the gant's ear. But only a mocking laugh came back. Herman had spoken the truth—Louis was trapped. It would be utterly impossible to gain the top while Herman guarded the narrow

ledge—and the ledge was the only means of approach to the cave. A horrible lingering death from starvation, or a possibly quicker death at the hands of his enemy stared Louis blackly in his face, looming up as vividly as the black wall of the bluff out of which his prison was hewn. What he had intended to be his shelter would be his tomb. Either to die like a rat in a trap, or to be shot down like a dog—these were his alternatives. Neither, needless to say, appealed to Louis's fighting nature: to die at the hands of another without being able to hit back went decidedly against his grain. He knew that in all probability other members of Herman's well organized trapping crew would be there that night. The narrow ledge would always be under the observation of one or more men, all ready to fire at him, should he dare to run the gauntlet of their concealed fire.

Louis's giant frame shook with rage. To think he had been such a fool as to walk into a trap of his own making. "Sooner than give him the satisfaction of shooting me down, I'll lay here until I have only strength to drag myself to the edge and roll down," he muttered to himself. For hours he sat almost motionless moodily contemplating his plight, and staring fixedly at the narrow ledge which was the gateway to his prison. The inaction deadened his senses: he found it impossible to think of any way of delivering himself from the awful pit into which his own carelessness, and Herman's insatiable desire for revenge had hurled him.

The sun set like a huge blotch of red, and the dusk of evening passed to almost pitch darkness before Louis moved. The sound of voices above and the crackling of dry burning sticks roused him from his lethargy. The fire blazed, and the narrow ledge was brightly lit up, but there were deep shadows at many places against the rocky wall where it was only partly illuminated by the beacon above. The self-styled "King of the Clearwater" would trouble Louis no more.

THE END

James: "Do you remember that night I kissed you and said I would love you always?"

Jean: "Yes dear."

"I was afraid you would."

* * *

In these jitney days it is, ride, and the world rides with you: walk, and you walk alone.

REGISTERED PEDIGREE POULTRY

(Experimental Farms Note)

Notable progress has been made in poultry raising in Canada in recent years, to which the Laying Contests held in every province in the Dominion have materially contributed. A greatly increased average throughout all the contests has been reached in a few years, which is direct evidence of a remarkable improvement in the breeding work behind hundreds of entries, representing thousands of matings.

With the advent of registration for poultry, the standard was raised from 150 to 500 two-ounce eggs as a minimum for qualification, and the bird must also conform closely to certain standard characters laid down for the breed.

The standard for the male is still more severe. He must be bred from a dam and grand dam that have each laid in a contest at least 200 two-ounce eggs and be free from standard disqualifications. To breed such a male is an achievement worthy of official record and a number of such males will be procurable this year, with authentic pedigree and tattooed with the breeders registered mark and carrying all the identification marks guaranteeing their breeding.

The number is limited this year but the supply will increase as

the number of daughters of registered dams that qualify in the contest increases.

In breeding up to the excellent standard demanded in registered males there is certain to be surplus stock of lesser lineage not qualified for registration. Many of these are of good breeding, but not tested to the same extent as registered stock. These birds are available in large numbers as registered stock.

SEES POSSIBILITIES IN HONEY PRODUCTION

American Expert Addresses
Meeting of Local
Beekeepers

Within ten years I predict that northern Alberta will be shipping out honey by the carload. The possibilities in this direction are enormous here" said Frank C. Pellett, editor of the American Bee Keepers Journal, of Hamilton, Ill., addressing a gathering of local bee-keepers in the MacDonald Hotel on Thursday of last week, called under the auspices of the provincial department of agriculture and the Edmonton Board of Trade.

About twenty-five were present, and an executive committee named to prepare plans for a northern organization to affiliate with the provincial organization, formed some months ago.

Duncan Chalmers acted as chairman, and the committee named as follows: A. Lougheed, Bowden; J. J. Brown, Bon Accord; H. Backus, Strathcona; G. Montgomery, Fort Saskatchewan and Hon P. E. Lessard, city. An organization meeting will be called shortly to complete the formation of a proper association. This is the first step taken in central and northern Alberta towards organization of the honey

industry.

The meeting heard inspiring addresses from Mr. Pellett and also from R. M. Newton, president of the Manitoba Bee Keepers Association, who is, in a large measure responsible for the success of that association and the enormous increase in honey production in that Province. Mr. Pellett discussed many problems of interest to beekeepers in general, and Mr. Newton discussed problems of organization and local conditions. Mr. Pellett was immensely enthusiastic over the possibilities of honey production in this part of Alberta. He is on his way today to the experimental station at Beaver Lodge, and on his return will visit the southern portion of the province to meet the bee-keepers there.

Mr. Newton, started a few years ago with four hives of bees and no experience, today he has over seven hundred hives producing from 150 to 300 lbs of honey each

WHO CLAIMS THESE

A pair of heather green socks, with entry number 661, class 24, section 20, was left in the exhibition hall on Friday. The owner can have them by applying to the Chronicle office.

A pint size square glass jar left in the booth, can also be had by application to above office, or to phone 604.

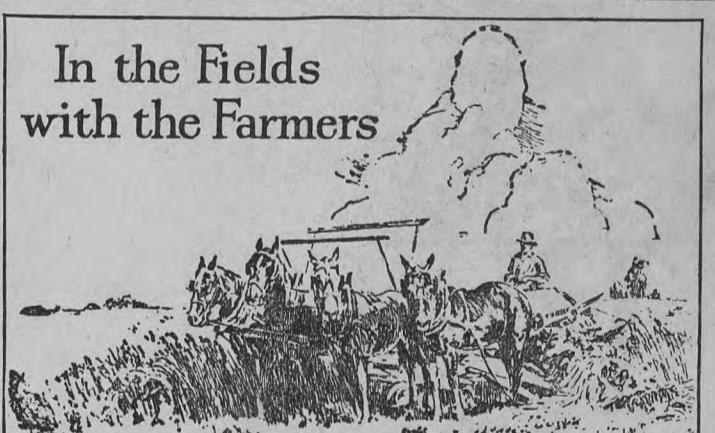
"What is the most difficult thing you ever did?"

"Making sixteen easy payments."

Nothing cools love so rapidly as a hot temper.

"There is nothing so disappointing as being told a secret you already know."

In the Fields with the Farmers



IN whatever section of the Dominion farmers till their fields, there will be found a completely equipped branch of the Bank of Montreal.

And in whatever branch of the Bank of Montreal you may find it most convenient to do business, there you will find banking co-operation especially designed to meet the needs of farmers and the farming industry.

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trains

R. E. NOBLE Manager

For the past nine years we have led all other towns of our district in school supplies at low prices. We have been selling the same scribblers and exercise books at 8 for 25c, that other towns have been costing the children 5c straight—being standard size 8½ x 10¾ 60 pages. It is only by buying these in vast quantities we are able to do it. We have the assurance that our efforts are being appreciated by the quantity we are selling and we intend to continue giving you the same low price and ever lower when paper prices get easier. Up to the present however, the best price we were ever able to give you on good regular 5c pencils was 6 for 25c. Now we are going to do better. We have bought enough pencils, computed at the rate at which H.B. lead wears on smooth paper and the number of school hours per year, to last one pupil two hundred and thirty-three years of school life. We of course got a good buy and are going to pass it on to you at 8 for 25c. or 3 dozen for \$1.00.

A full stock of all other school supplies and school books at prices just as low as possible. McKechnies Drug and Stationery

When a man becomes sadder and wiser his sadness usually exceeds his wisdom.

SUCCESSFUL PUPILS AT ROROS

The following pupils at Roros were successful in passing their grades in the recent departmental tests:

Grade IX—Josie Nysetvold.
Grade VIII—Emil Nysetvold.

HEAR BLACK RUST IN SASKATCHEWAN

Black rust infection has reached a dangerous stage from Regina north through all Saskatchewan. Fields in which a week ago no rust was noted are now badly infected. The information comes to traders on the exchange from George Edwards, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers association. He adds that northern Saskatchewan will not average twelve bushels per acre.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our little son Russell Charles Wright, who fell asleep August 27th 1924, at the age of eighteen months. Days of sadness still come o'er us.

Tears of sorrow often flow,
When we think of you dear baby
Who left us just a year ago.

Ever remembered by Father,
Mother and Brother Alex.

The wolf at the door has started many a man climbing.

Keep too many irons in the fire, and one of them will burn you.

75 page letter size pad in finest of linen or vellum paper, 35c. Note size, 75 page, in the same quality of papers, 20c.

You will agree that this is really an excellent buy.

McKechnies Drug and Stationery

Get your Italian Prunes for canning now at Saker's.

Universally acclaimed the supreme effort of the greatest actress the screen has produced. Lillian Gish in 'The White Sister'

At Chauvin Mon. August 24th and Edgerton Tue. August 25th.

Quality Service

Lower Prices on B. C. Fruit

for preserving

ARRIVING THURSDAY, AUGUST 20th

Elberta and Crawford Freestone Peaches \$1.95 per case

PRUNE PLUMS per case 1.55
RED PLUMS four baskets 2.85
RIPE TOMATOES per basket .50
also Bartlett Pears, Green Peppers & Crab Apples

THESE PRICES ARE GOOD FOR ONE WEEK

Phone or Write your Order to us

Parcels & Foxwell

Just PHONE 18 for Service

POISON IVY

(Experimental Farms Note)

Year after year as folks fare forth to camp or summer cottage interest in poison ivy revives. Many have yet to learn to recognize these low, bushy, slightly woody-stemmed plants, rising from long rootstocks or just below ground level, and bearing leaves of triple, smoothish, pointed leaflets, and frequently the old clusters of round, whitish fruits beneath them.

Failing to recognize and avoid the plants, many people, susceptible to poisoning, find themselves presently interested in remedies. Few seem to be aware that on contact with the weed, or even with shoes, tools, etc., that have been in contact, they should promptly remove all traces of its virulent oil by freely lathering the skin with strong soap, and rinsing under hot running, or constantly changed water. Inflammation resulting from unsuspected exposure, or neglect of the above precautions, may be relieved by applying solutions of baking soda or Epsom salts, one or two teaspoonfuls to a cup of water and bandaging. Various elaborate treatments are offered which are seldom any more helpful, or so readily available.

It is surprising how few efforts are made to clean up ivy from constantly frequented public and private grounds. Though eradication is bound to be laborious, there are plenty of people who on rocky ground, where injury to the soil does not matter, dry to the soil does not matter, dry salt or strong brine might be applied before growth becomes too dense, or after mowing it with a scythe. Caustic soda and other poisonous chemicals are also recommended. As a rule however, direct removal of the rootstocks from the soil, by means of grubbing hoe, potato hook, digging or ploughing, when possible, is preferable. Sometimes when growing in leaf mold or rich soil, astonishingly long strands of rootstocks can be dragged out intact. This is most safely and easily done before spring growth commences. Small patches have thus been cleared up at one operation which would have required repeated spraying.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF DEALING WITH RETAINED PLACENTA

(Experimental Farms Note)

The cause of retained afterbirth is not definitely known, but it is generally assumed that it is associated with contagious abortion, inasmuch as these two diseases are quite often co-existent in the same herd. The animal which retains the placenta should therefore be considered as a suspicious aborter and be given special isolation and treatment as such.

Formerly, the practice has been to remove the afterbirth by manual manipulation. This often has resulted in torn parts, subsequent infection and death. Latterly, recommended treatment has been as follows: If animal is healthy and weather fairly cool, wait for 48 hours, then apply gentle traction. If the placenta still does not come away readily,

wash the hand and arm of the operator and the external parts of the animal in a 5 per cent solution of creolin and insert into the uterus a previously prepared one half ounce gelatine capsule filled with iodoform of one half iodoform and one half boracic acid. If placenta still does not come away at the end of another 36 hours, insert another capsule or capsules depending on the material used. If iodoform has been used the first time it is not so necessary thereafter. Continue this treatment every 48 hours until the placenta comes away in about 8 to 10 days. Then douche the vagina and uterus thoroughly with normal salt solution (1 ounce to 1 gallon water) every day until cleaned up. This treatment is easily applied and fairly effective, the cows cleaning up non-breeding tendencies which so often follow the manual removal of the placenta.

SUCCESS POINTS

By the late Vicount Leverhulme

"The secret of success is no secret at all. Will a man pay the price of success? That is the point. There is only one certainty—hard for others."

"Believe me, there is much more money made in doing something better than it was done before than in doing something new—far more."

"Some think hard work may kill a man. It never did. It is a good habit, is hard work, and it is bad habits that kill."

"Young men of today have a better chance than ever, but the sacrifice necessary is greater owing to the opportunities for amusement and self-indulgence."

"Some say that all the great men died years ago. Don't believe it. There are finer young men in England today than ever."

"It is capital that is looking for young fellows all the time."

"The best chance a young man has in life is to start either without capital or short of capital."

"The fact is that the foundation of business success and of Christianity are the same, and that foundation is service for others."

"In all the ups and downs of business. Art is the rock under the shadow of which business men revive their souls."

School supplies for pupil or schoolroom at Saker's

5,803 RADIA LICENSES IN ALL ALBERTA

Canada spent \$5,614,790 on radio sets and parts in 1924. Public interest in radio broadcasting and the consequent demand for apparatus has created a new industry. A report issued today by the dominion bureau of statistics shows that production of radio sets and parts in Canada last year amounted to \$3,201,103.

Radio licenses were issued by the department of marine and fisheries during the twelve months ending March 1925, to 92,996 persons. Ontario led all provinces with a total of 41,847. Saskatchewan took 9,303; Manitoba 6,553; British Columbia 6,049 and Alberta 5,803.

Auto Strrop Utility Knife—use your old razor blades—makes an excellent knife, price 50c.

McKechnie's Drug & Stationery

SILAGE SUBSTITUTES ON SMALL FARMS

(Experimental Farms Note)

On many farms, on account of the comparatively small number of animals kept, it is not advisable to fill a silo with suitable silage crops. In such cases, provision should be made for a supply of sufficient food other than silage. While under average conditions, food value in roots cannot be grown and stored as economically as in a silage crop such as corn, due to the labour of growing, harvesting and cost of storing undoubtedly, under the conditions mentioned above, roots form the most economical substitute for a succulent crop such as silage. They are to be recommended particularly for late fall and early winter feeding, the difficulty of keeping them throughout the late winter and early spring prohibiting their use at these times.

Where roots are not available and for late winter feeding, dried beet pulp is well worth considering as a substitute. This by-product of the sugar-beet industry is available in considerable quantities in the late fall and early winter, and may be stored indefinitely, provided it is kept dry. It should always be soaked before feeding, as it will take up about three times its own weight of water, and swells proportionately. The addition of a little feeding molasses while soaking improves the palatability of beet pulp. Experiments conducted in the Division of Animal Husbandry have shown that dried beet pulp gives its best and most economical results when used to replace the meal mixture or roots of an already well-balanced ration, rather than when used as a substitute for other succulents, such as silage, in the ration. Nevertheless, where silage is not available, dried beet pulp in small quantities, four to five pounds dry weight daily, should yield profitable returns. Dried beet pulp should be procurable at approximately the ruling price for wheat bran.

CALGARY'S POPULATION

Calgary's population in 1925, directory, following a careful survey of the city, has been placed at 77,690, according to the 1925 issue which has just been published. Last year this same authority estimated the population at 75,839, showing an increase of approximately 1,800.

If you need overalls, shirts, gloves, socks and shoes for harvest you can't do better than get them at Saker's.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

BINDER FOR SALE: 7 FOOT Frost & Wood Binder: \$50.00 Cash. Apply J. L. Corriveau, S.W. 10; 43; 2; 4th. Chauvin.

FOR SALE: No. 2 MOODY Threshing Machine, with self-feeder. This will be sold cheap on account whom it may concern Wm. Rodden, Chauvin.

LOST: ONE GOLD WATCH-Chain, around Chauvin. \$2.00 reward for recovery. Apply Chauvin Chronicle.

581p

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE